FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY-HELENA CITY.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HELENA, Montana Territory. I left Gallatin City on Monday for another long drive to the chief city of the Territory. Before starting I climbed a high bluff, of limestone formation, that towers up between the Jefferson and Gallatin Rivers, and had a magnificent view of the three rivers lazily streaming out of their respective valleys, while a few rods below their waters are united, and they are lost in the Missouri, as it passes off with fretful energy through a narrow canon to the far north. As far as the eye can see, the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson valleys present their green bottoms, luxuriant fields, and countless herds of the finest cattle, while the lines of the rivers and their numerous tributaries are distinctly marked by the dense growth of timber on their banks. I was charmed with this beaufiful prospect, and lingered more than an hour to enjoy its delightful contrast with the parched waste of the prairies distant from water. A little more than three-score years ago Lewis and Clark stood in the same place, and made the first record of the source of the great river pf the West, and the three rivers above were then first named in honor of the eminent statesmen then President and Cabinet officers of the nation. Then the source of the Missouri was in what were regarded as inaccessible wilds and wastes, where the home of the pale-faces would never be reared. Today the most bountiful crops of the world are being gathered in the valleys of the Uppper Missouri and its tributaries, and the vast plains are dotted with the ranches of the successful husbandmen. But, rapid as has been the march of progress here in the past, it is but in its infancy. It was not a more feverish speculation that planted a city with 6t cabins at the head of the Missouri, a few years ago. Trae, it was a step in advance of progress itself, and the cabins have disappeared, with a solitary exception, to grace the farms in the neighborhood; but I doubt not that they will return in a few years, and come to stay. The Missouri has been navigated and carefully explored from Gallatin to the fails above Fort Kenton—a distance of 200 miles by the course of the river—and there are no obstructions whatever. An intelligent gentleman, who had been with the exploring party last year, informed me that light boats can navigate the Missouri in the dryest season, and one or two years at most will see a line of steamers plying from the Falls into the heart of the agricultarial wealth of Montana. And while the steamers will come up from the North, civilization will be extending from Bozeman City eastward into the Yeliowstone, and the rich places of the Yeliowstone, Big Horn, Wind Riv finest cattle, while the lines of the rivers and their numerous tributaries are distinctly marked by the

fall valleys will fully supply the miners, and the savage will recede or die before this "manifest destay."

From the head of the Missouri I started nearly westward along the banks of the Jefferson, but soon turned toward the north across a gradual divide of 15 miles. The day was warm, and 15 miles of successive foot hills without water, tired, both team and passengers, Finally we landed on Milton Creek, with clear, fresh water, and we stopped to dine and rest. The inevitable Missourian was our host, and his photograph album was not singular in that region for commencing with Jeff. Davis, following with Gen, Price, and ending with Wilkes Booth. We daned on their fresh vegetables and palatable bread and butter rather than on their opinions, and got along very well. In more than 20 miles on this trip there was not a field to be seen, but as we descended into Crow Creek Valley we found fruitful fields again. The valley is quite large and level, but is barely supplied with water, as Crow Creek seems to be its only source for irrigation, and that has been almost drained by the miners on the Missouri side of the bluff. It has an abundance of most nutritious grass, and many fine herds were grazing on it. From Crow Creek we had to cross another divide nearly in an eastern direction, making a complete semi-crele from Gallatin. Here, for the first time, I found the red shale, or slate, and on it a siekly growth of pines. Evening brought me to the castern slope of the divide, and again I was on the banks of the dissouri. It is lined with contiguous farms, and the harvests look excellent. As we passed down the stream the bottom widened until it spread out a mile or more on each side, with beautiful table lands rising along the foot hills. That night we were the guests of the City of Hogguin, a small, new mining camp that was "hogged up" by a few miners, as is alleged, and thus it won its euphonious title. Some ten miles below is the celebrated Confederate Gulch, the result of their own labor. Over \$150,000 was cleaned up i

reflex of the convictions and sympatimes of its discoverers.

From Hoggum to this city is a clever day's drive over another divide between the Missouri and Prickly Pear valleys, and the country presents the same parched and desolate-looking condition now to be found everywhere in the absence of water. As we entered the Prickly Pear Valley, the Missouri hid itself behind a series of high-foot hills, and hugs the range closely as it toils on to the north, and the creek that bears the name of the valley winds around and finds a passage to the viscer through the canens.

entered the Prickly Pear Valley, the Missouri hid itself behind a series of high-foot hills, and hugs the range closely as it toils on to the north, and the creek that bears the name of the valley winds around and finds a passage to the river through the canons which break the numerous ranges of bluffs. The Valley is very beautiful, and quite productive, although hundreds of acres still invite the settler within a mile of Helena. I presume there is not much difference between the altitude of Prickly Pear Valley and the Gallatin, but the difference is probably in favor of the Gallatin, as vegetation is here not quite so much advanced. It is, however, susceptible of cultivation generally, and will one day be all appropriated to the husbandman. The best improved ranches (the invariable name for a farm in the far West) I have seen in Montana are in this valley. A number have risen to the dignity of two-storied houses—a rare evidence of progress in this country. Helena City nestles in between a net-work of mountain cliffs on the south-west side of the valley, and, like all mining camps, it started with two rows of cabins in the gulch, divided by a very narrow street. Its location is in tast Chance Gulch—so called because an old miner and his son, after prospecting the whole season, tried this gulch as their last chance for "Winter grub." It proved very rich, and soon after an adventurous prospector pushed up the ravine beyond the pay streak, and discovered another rich gulch. His first companion was a huge grizzly bear, which he shot and feasted thereom—hence the title of Grizzly Gulch above the city. Here is the most marked evidence of progress to be found in Montana. Virginia City has handled the forty or fifty millions of gold from Alder Gulch, and is sobering down with the ebbing tide into substantial, legitimate business; but Helena has all the vim, recklessness, extravagance, and folly progress of a new camp. It is but little over two years old, but it boasts of 7,500 population, more sold men, more capital, m

bars yet known in Montana, and I share the conviction of the Helena, people that the city must progress steadily rather than recede. I had time to visit only two of the many leads near this place, and as one of them is the only one thoroughly developed in the Territory, I will be pardoned for singling it out in contrast with the stupid suicidal policy of both owners and speculators, of whom I have written in previous letters. As the lead is not for sale, nor in any sense marketable, I feel warranted in using it to illustrate what judicious, legitimate effort will accomplish in Montana. It is owned by James W. Whitlach, who came to the mountain mines some years ago from Western tana. It is owned by James W. Whitlach, who came to the mountain mines some years ago from Western Pennsylvania without sufficient learning to enable him to read or write his name. After various smiles and frowns of fortune in California and Nevada, he came here and discovered the "Whitlach Union" lead. Instead of plunging it into speculation, he set about its development, without means, and he straggled on, sacrificing a large share of his profits for want of capital, but carefully patting every dollar realized into development, until he has taken out over \$150,000 of bullion, and has to-day \$500,000 within sight in his shafts and tunnels. His mine was not half so rich as many others on the surface, and at times 1 noticed that it narrowed down to a mere seam between the walls, but he persevered until he has it now completely opened, and will soon employ two or three mills in its reduction. Most of this valuable lead he owns exclusively.

few such stories to tell. Nineteen companies out of few such stories to tell. Nincteen companies out of twenty, constituted as are most Eastern corporations, would have bankrupted themselves where one persevering miner, without capital, has built up a colossal fortune, and one that seems illimitable. I would advise parties in the East, who contemplate embarking in mining enterprises, to select one sensible business man to visit and learn the lesson of the Whitlach mine before they buy their machinery. But few could fail to succeed if they would thus start right.

A. K. M. \_\_\_\_

THE SEA-SIDE.

THE VISITORS AT THE BRANCH—THE COTTAGES AND GREAT HOTELS—HOW TO GET THERE—LEGENDS OF THE BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 17.-The sea has put aside its augry fury, and great, roaring, hilarious billows attest its happiest mood. Taking advantage of its good nature, hundreds have plunged in the waves, and, battling with each foamy crest, have at the end yielded up the fight, when after being tossed in the air by the onward swell, then thrown full length by a breaker on the sandy shore, and rising to leave the scene dripping from every pore only to again be thrown down by the next wave that notices not the surrender. The bathing is delightful. The sea is warm, yet exhibitating, and, though conquered, when emerging the bather feels like a young God. It is the fountain of youth that Prince de Leon believed was in the Floridas. There is no danger—there can be none. Ropes have been placed, securely fastened, so that the bather may have nothing to fear. The bathing costume is improved this year, and there is an utier and wise disregard of all rule. What can be prettier than to see a bevy of ladies in the embrace of the sea, and laughing at its rudeness, but off with the odious bonnet, away with it! "Cast it into the sea!" Anywhere but on the head of a pretty girl place that foriori invented coalscuttle, grocery store sugar-scoop. Why desteoy the picture with this head-piece. For what can be more lovely for it, the picture of health and of beauty, than a pretty girl with checks rosy from the life giving plunge and its excitement returning from the bath.

"O, happy sea, that has belif her form—

(C, happy sea, that has belif her ward swell, then thrown full length by a breaker on the

Gov. Ward and Secretary of State Conger arrived te-day, as well as Terrence Farley, esq., of New York, who will remain during the season. There was music and dancing in the handsome parior last evening. It seems to be the intention of the proprietors, Stokes & Sprague, that their reassuming the reins will be marked by additional pleasures for their guests. The house is steadily gaining in popularity. The elegant painting of Rosenberg, "Long Bracca by Moonlight," portrays the seens in front of the Continental on a starry evening. The hotel was built in 1806 by its present proprietors. There is a wide and beautiful hawn in front of the house, where the children play croquet. The drive has been widened, and now it makes a grand course for the bridliant cavaleade that whiris along every evening. The Mansion House has lost none of its ancient glory. Grafulla will furnish the music this season.

Howland's Hotel was built over 40 years ago. It has

## A REBEL CALUMNY REFUTED.

To the Editor of The Technic.

Sir: Your letter of the 14th is received, inclosing a statement now going the rounds of the Democratic press, that the records of the War Department show

Federal Prisoners died South...... 22,570

which exposes the falsehood of the statement;

18t Session. House of Representatives. \ No. 182. UNION AND REBEL SOLDIEKS DIED WHILE PRISONERS

UNION AND REBEL SOLDIERS DIED WHILE PRISONERS.

LETTIER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR, in answer to a resolution of the House, July 12, relative to the number of Union and Rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 19, 1805.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated July 12 directing the Secretary of War to report the number of Union and Rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war, I have the honor to state that it appears by a report of the Commissary General of Prisoners—

1. That twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-six deaths of Rebel prisoners of war are reported.

H. That twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-six Union soldiers are reported as having died in Southern prisons.

risons.

The reports also show that two hundred and twenty thousand Rebel prisoners were held in the North, and about one hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and forty Union prisoners in the South. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This shows that, as the record stood two years ago, of all Union prisoners held South 17.6 per cent died in the hands of the Rebels, while but 111 per cent of theirs died in our hands. But the difference against the Rebels is far greater than appears from this docu ment. We have a complete official record of all Rebel prisoners who died in our hands, but we have been able only to make out the record of Union prisoners who died in Rebel hands as the proofs of death have been filed from time to time in the War Department, or the Pension Office. Thousands of pensioners are being added to the list each year, as the proofs of death are furnished. The document I send you is the only official record that has been published.

Very truly, yours. J. A. GARFIELD.
Committee on Military Afairs, House of Representatives, July 16 J. A. GARFIELD.

## SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.

The American Board are sending out an unusual number of missionaries about these days. On the 9th instant the Rev. Mr. Thompson sailed for Pekin, will soon employ two or three mills in its reduction. Most of this valuable lead he owns exclusively, while some 400 feet belongs to a mill enterprise in which he is half owner, giving half of so much of the lead for half of a 30 stamp mill erected and ready to run. After developing his lead and thoroughly testing it, he can now command any amount of machinery on it on profitable terms. His ores yield an average of about \$30 per tun. Eastern speculators will tell you of better mines than this one, but practical miners who have proven the value of leads have

# THE CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATS ON THE STUMP. SPEECH OF ROBERT TOOMBS.

A meeting was held at Davis's Hall, Atlanta, on the 8th inst., to ratify the New-York nominations, and the following speech was then delivered by ex-United States Senator, and ex-Rebel Secretary of State Robert

Thanks, fellow-citizens, for these noble cheers. They show to the world that a despotism of a thousand daysif not a thousand years-and the loosing upon us, not one, but ten thousand devils—have been unable to influence the great heart of the people of Atlanta. I would not have it otherwise from you, for, in the darkest days of the recent past the first voice of deflance to tyranny came out of the ashes of Atlanta. To-night we may rejoice and be sexceeding glad, for the electric flash-the great instrument of modern science-which has been made to bey the will and minister to the wants of man, sends throughout this broad land from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, such news as will gladden the heart of every honest man in the universe. We find, placed be-fore the grand inquest of the Democratic party of the United States, the greatest criminals the world ever saw. The brave, wise earnest and honest men of the country have been coun-

seling together, without haste and without passion, and

have laid down the principles upon which they have determined to grapple with the enemy. They stand to-day upon the old landmarks, which safely carried our British ancestors through six hundred years of toil, and trouble, and bloodshed, landing them finally on the rock of liberty and of hope. They have adopted the great fundamental principles of human liberty as developed in Magna Charta; they have adopted principles having for their objects the security of the citizen, and the safety of the laws. Having proclaimed these principles upon the banner of the Democratic party, the next thing to be at-tended to was to place a man at the head of the movement who possessed the requisite ability, and who had sufficiently proven himself. This man has been found in the Empire State of the Union. The shouts of triumph are echoing through the land, and thousands and hundare echoing through the land, and thousands and hundreds of thousands of glad voices are crying, "This shall be a White Man's Government." It is right, too, that one of the noblest sons of Now-York should have been presented to the people of the United States for their suffrages in behalf of truth and right. I would scorn, gentlemen, to deceive you, and I therefore wish to say here that the favorite son of Ohio, whom I have known well and long, was my favorite above all other men—true in peace, and true in war. He has proved a sacrifice to the holiest of all causes—popular liberty. Ohio did it herself, backed by her most noble sons. It must not now be a question of favoritism, it is a question of principle; and where is war. He has proved a sacrifice to the heliest of all tempts of the heliest of all tempts and the heliest of all the sacrons of the method they. Gardinal will fermish the mand that whits all they come to the method that the heliest of all the heliest of the heliest of all the heliest of the heliest of all the heliest of the heliest of the heliest season. The sites of the heliest season. The sites of the heliest season. The heliest helies favoritism, it is a question of principle; and where is there a man, an honest man, in all the country, from one end to the other, who can object to the principles of the I will tell you another fact which is enough for this time, that as the late war was produced by the defeated Democratic party in 1860, we shall never have peace until it is restored in 1868. If Gen. Grant wants peace, let him join the Democratic party. [Cheers.] I say, by God, that neither despotism nor tyranny, nor injustice, meets with peace in this world or the next. We want no peace in

> SPEECH BY MR. PENDLETON. At the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia, held at Grafton on the 16th, Mr. George H. Pen-

us fight with the ballot-box:

chains; peace worthy of Freedom we want; and as we have now no possibility of fighting with the sword, let

At the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia, held at Grafton on the 16th, Mr. George H. Pendleton delivered the following address:

MR. Chairman and Grafteners: 't will be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense anchence unless you keep quiet, and I shall ask that while I am speaking you will allow me to proceed without interruption. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very cordial reception you have given me. The Chairman of your state Executive Committee, when he invited me to attend your meeting to-day, told me that I had no truer friends in the Union than I would meet here in West Virginia. You have proved his statement to be true. I came obedient to your bidding. I desired to see you, to make your personal acquainfance, and to return to you my thanks for the warm and constant support of your delegates to the National Convention. I came to show you that no personal disappointment lingers in my breast or dampens for an instant the ardor of my efforts for the success of your party [cheers], but that, far allowe all personal considerations. I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that whoever shall bear the flag on which these principles are inscribed I shall be found close by his sade in the thickest of the flight to cheer him with my voice and to aid him with my arm. I came to urge upon you, Democrats and Republicans alike, to trample under foot every prepossession and prejudice and passion, if it were as dear as life itself, and, rising to the hight of this great struggle, to remember that we have only a life to give and a noble and enduring Government to save. (Applause). I am a party man; I avow it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or sectarian sense. I am attached from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party. I have studied its history from the foundation of the Government. It would be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense audience unless you keep quiet, and I shall ask that while I am speaking you will allow me to proceed without inter

thion and a harmonious people. It rose to the dignity of the high duty. The eyes of the world were upon its proceedings. Greater than the holy alliance which subjusted people and druded emptore, entered the union of our States and to maintain the institution of civil liberty. For the sufficient of the control of the public modern of public modern of the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to that the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity to the public modern of principles of civil liberty, fidelity Chion and under the Goustination and of civil government to American people.

Second Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchies in the States by their educates.

The Republican party is the party of usurpation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Revenue. Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of neonlation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the matthated archives, and ask why they were destroyed. Visit the peinterhardes and count the public plunderers who are confined there. [Hear, hear,] He reviewed the expenditures of the Federal Government from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865, showing that the Democratic administrations had been much more economical. Moreover, he would ask why it was that the amount realized from taxes in 1860 would be less than the amount realized in 1866, considering that the rate of faxation was substantially the same. It is time that this republican Congress had diminished in part or in whole the tax on the manufactures in New England or on winsky but they would not materially change the aggregate. Payment was more difficult than previously. Lisber found no occupation, energy and enterprise were paralyzed, and all because a Republican Administration curtailed the currency, distarbing all values, checking all enterprise, throwing out of employment all labor. In the mean time the week of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every morthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will find that every nonth the debt that lears interest in gold is increased. You will find that every dollar that bears no interest at all, or that bears interest in currency is converted as rapidly as possible mit the bonds when pay interest in gold; and why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation if for the succetary of the courtest in currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation if the od. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives, and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the degmas of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democratic party processed to extension, and desired the immediate payment of the debt. (Hear.) It declared that the money cellected from the people should not be squandered, but applied to the payment of the debt interest. It declares that the five twenty bonds shall be paid in legal tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all property. It declares three shall be one currency for the Government and the people, for the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the solider, the producer and the bond-holder. (Cheers.) And how is it practicable to pay this debt—intere hundred and thirty millions—if bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the national bank circulation. Redeen them the very moment you have the option to do so with legal-tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure slone, with very little in flation of the currency, and without any addition to the taxation, will redeem the debt, and save the twenty millions in gold which are now paid as a bonus to Nationalianks. He also recommended the redemption with legal tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first issue of the five-twenties, payable this year at the option of the Government, and give stability to the money market. He strongly advocates the expansion of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first saute tender. The public debt was the propertion o

THE INDIAN COMMISSION. To the People of the United States: The United States Indian Commission has been established in the name of justice and humanity to defend the Indians within the limits of the United States from cruelty and fraud, and equally to defend our country from a policy and practice toward the red men that must bring a fearful retribution upon us. The Commission is not composed of, nor has it any connection with office-holders or office-seekers, and it receives nothing from the public treasury. It is simply an organization of once the firm supporter of the rights of the States and of the just powers of the Federal Government. In every viessitude of our history it has appeared to direct as with its wisdom and to extricate us by its courage, and to day it stands, as it did in frips and free party of another of Mr. Jefferson, pointing us to the party of the pointing us to the pointing of unprincipled contractors and specurators, and thou, it is more than the pointing of the pointing

	Little CONTR.	are to promise a way.	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Managed Street,
States	Hep.	Dem.	Majorities.	totes.
California	62,134	43,841	18,373	5
Connecticut	44,691	40,035	2,400	6
Delaware	8,155	8,707	612	3
Illinois	180,406	158,739	39,796	16
Indiana	150,422	100,233	20,183	33
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	8
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	. 3
Kentucky	27,785	64,301	30,515	11
Makes	63,114	46,992	21,132	7
Maine	40,163	32,733	7,414	7
Maryland		48,745	77,997	12
Massachusetts	126,743	74,004	10,917	*
Michigan	91,521	17,375	7,685	4
Minnesota	25,060	93.2753	41,072	11
Missouri	72,750	21,078	3,372	3
Nevada	9,826	6,724		5
New-Hampshire	35,400	32,891	3,599	
New-Jersey	60,723	68,024	7,301	33
New-York	368,735	251,986	6,749	
Ohio	265,154	205,563	59,586	21
Oregon	9,888	8.457	1,431	3
Pennsylvania	296.391	276,316	20,075	25
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	4
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,003	5
West Virginia	23,152	10,648	12,714	5
Wisconsin	83,458	65,894	17,074	8
Totals2	,223,025	1,811,754		

1,411,754 Majority ..... 411,281

The vote in each State, as cast at the last popular elec-

in the following thme:			
Republican	Democrati		
States. value	339586	Majordies.	20 5 542
Alabama 70,812	1,005	69,997 E	Const'n, 1888.
Arkansas 27,913	26,597	1,316 R	Const'n, 1868.
California 44,584	47,563	3,385 D	Lt. Gov., 1867.
Connecticut 48,779	50,557	1,772 D	Gov., 1868.
Delaware 8,508	9.830	1,212 D	Gov., 1868.
Florida 14,520	9,491*	5,029 R	Const'n, 1968.
Florida 14,170	18,144	4,928 R	Gov., 1868.
Georgia 89,123	63,750	18 373 R	Const'n, 1868.
Georgia 83,146	76,000	7.047 R	Gov., 1868.
Illinois203,015	147,008	55,087 R	Congress, 1866.
Indiana	155,329	94,202 R	Se. State,1806.
Iowa 20,789	58,480	31,903 R	Sa. Judge, 67.
Kansas 12,279	8,131	11.519 R	Gov., 1866.
Kentucky 35,939	100,392*	69,453 D	Gov., 1867.
Louisiana 65,152	45,739	17,413 Et	Const'n, 1868.
Louisiata 64,001	41.614*	23,287 R	Gov., 1868.
Maine 57,649	46,635	11.614 R	Gov., 1807.
Maryland 21,830	63,502	41,712 D	Gev., 1867.
Massachusetta, 98,006	70,350	27,946 R	Gov., 1867.
Michigan 80,810	\$5,365	24,954 R	Sd. Judge, 67.
Minnesota 34,870	20,543	5,327 R	Gov., 1867.
Misseuri 02,187	49,358	20,800 R	8. Scho'ls, '66.
Nebraska 4.829	4,072	745 13	Congress, '66.
Nevada 5,047	4,225	752 B	Congress, '66.
N. Hampshire., 30,778	37,260	2,518 11	Gov., 1968.
New-Jersey 65,462	64,971	1,491 R	Congress, 65.
New-York 325,009	373,629	47,530 D	S. State, 1867.
North Carolina 20,084	74,015	19,000 R	Const'n, 1868.
Ohio243,605	240,022	2,983 R	Gov., 1867.
Oregon 9,3564	10,650+	1,000 Df	Congress,, '63
Pennsylvania 255,824	267,746	923 D	S. Judge, '67.
Rhode Island., 10,038	5,731	4,307 R	Gov., 1868.
South Carolina, 70,753	19710444	43,470 H	Const'n, 1868.
Tennessee 74,484	22,548	\$1,000 H	Gov., 1867.
Texas 44,539	11,440	33,240 R	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM
Vermont 31.634	11,510	29,184 R	Gov , 1867. Conven., '67.
Virginia 107,342	61,887	40,455 R	Conven., '67.
West Virginia., 23,802	17,158	6,644 R	Gov., 1866.
Wisconsin 73,637	68,873	4,764 R	Gov., 1867.

The vote of Mississippi has not yet been announced, t the Constitution is believed to be defeated by a very large vote. In Alabama the Constitution received a majority of the votes east, but not a majority of those regis tered. The Texas Convention is still in session.

\* Including scattering and Independent.
† Estimated.

## THE MASTER MASONS.

The master-masons held a very large and spirited meeting, yesterday, at their headquarters, Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st. Mr. John T. Conover occupied the chair. After the meeting was called to order, Mr. Eidiltz delivered an address, in which he said order, Mr. Edditz delivered an address, in which he said that there were in course of erection in this city more than so buildings, consisting of churches, dwellings, and stores, on which all work was stopped, owing to the strike of the bricklayers, but he said that he knew that the "bosses" would continue firm in their determination not to yield. This gentleman was followed by Mr. Tostevin, who said that he had read a number of reports in some of the daily papers which, he said, were utterly false; he said that those papers were deluding the poor workmen by publishing false reports of their meetings, and he denomiced The Morning Star and Frening Nees, as "lying sheets," representing to the men that they (the "bosses") would yield; this, he said, was false. Mr. Ross said that he had a man who had worked for him more than 25 years, and that the other day he came to him and said that he wished to put his son, who had graduated at the Free Academy, to the trade, but owing to the arbitrary rules of the Bricklayers' Union he could not comply with his request. The only fault was that the boy was more than 17 years of age; he said that it was a shame to put up with such treatment, and that if the Unions were allowed to have their own way it would be the means of preventing the receiving of apprentices, as, according to their rules, no person over 16 years would be received into the trade. The following resolutions were read by Mr. Tostevin, which were unanimously adopted:

\*Resolved.\* That we will avaita and guarantee our protection to those bricklayers who now return to their work at the hours per day, and will give them preference over all others; and that a roll of their names and resoluted. That we will avaita and guarantee our protection to those bricklayers who now return to their work at the hours per day, and will give them preference over all others; and that a roll of their names and resoluted. That we sell avaita and guarantee our protection to those bricklayers who now return to their work at the hours per that there were in course of erection in this city more

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. The ceremony of turning over to the Trustees he Institution for the Blind just completed at Batavia, the corner-stone of which was laid September 6, 1866, took place yesterday. The building itself is a noble one, of place yesterday. The building itself is a noble one, of which Batavia may well be proud. The site itself is admirable. There are four buildings, inclosing an open court and connected with corridors. They are in the modern Italian style of architecture, built of brick, with quoines and window facings of Lockport stone, the whole, though very substantial, as solid as the hill upon which it rests, presenting a light and airy appearance. The front center building, the statellest editice in the pile, is 50 by 60 feet. The two wings are each 108 feet in length by 46 in breadth; the rear building 50 by 20 feet. The basement, which is built of stone quarried on the spot, rises eight feet above the surface of the ground. A procession was formed in Main-st., at 11 o'clock and proceeded to the institution, where the ceremonies were opened with music, and an invocation by the Rev. C. F. Mussey, of Ratavia. L. A. Haywood of Warsaw, read letters from the Hon. E. W. Leavenworth of Syraense; the Hon. B. F. Mannierre of New-York, Locating Commissioners and the Hon. Robert Howe of New-York. L. A. Haywood, in behalf of the Commissioners, gave the history of the institution from its inception, and noticed as a commendable feature that the State, though just emerging from a four years' desolating war, found time and disposition to think of and provide for its unfortunate sightless ones such a home as this. That in the year 1837 the State appropriated \$25,000 for the insane, \$200,000 for or orphans and hospitals, \$240,000 for thous, blind, deaf and dumb, and \$1,760,000 for its institutions of learning. The Board of Trustees to whom the structure was committed, consists of John Fisher, esq., of Batavia; John G. Orton of Binghamton; Guy R. Pelton of New-York; H. I. Glowacki, Ambrose S. Murray of Goshen; N. Edson Sheldon of Glenn's Falls; M. Lindiey Lee of Fulton; Henry C. May of Corning; and Exbert Harvey of Buffalo. shich Batavia may well be proud. The site itself is ad-

THE KU-KLUX KLAN,

THE ASHBURN MURDER-WHO ARE THE MURDERERS?-FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, ETC. From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13, 1808. "A reasonable theory about the assassination of Ashburn" is said by many Southern papers to be that he was murdered by his own Radical friends, a party of whom perpetrated the deed on the night of March 30th. This story started in the Atlanta correspondence of The Louisville Journal, and appeared in a letter, "special correspondence of the L. J.,"&c., dated Atlanta, June 26th. The authority given is a son of Ashburn, the murdered

If the story were true it is a very remarkable fact that the Democratic Mayor, Marshal, police, and ninety-nine-hundredths of the white population of Columbus, all intensely Democratic, have never been able to detect, make the ar-rests, or even point out a single one of a large band of men -some 30 or 40-who assembled from different parts of the town, went in a body to Ashburn's house, murdered lum. and then dispersed through the streets to their several

habitations.

I have heard it suggested that as money is being liber

I have heard it suggested that as money is being liberally contributed all over Georgia for the relief of the Columbus prisoners, some of it be devoted to offering a reward in Columbus for the discovery of Ashburn's murderers. Nothing could so thoroughly and effectually contribute to the relief of the men now on trial as the discovery of the fact that the murder was perpetrated by other and different persons.

In the Louisville Journal story has been read by young Ashburn, who is cited as authority for it, with the following result:

From the Louisville Journal, ATLANTA, Ga., June 25, 1893.

I saw a few days ago a sen of the netorious Ashburn, and learned his opinion as to who are the nurderers of his father. He say that for some days previous to the fatal night there had been quite as ill feeling existing between his father and one Dr. Bently, who was a candidate against Ashburn for the Lexishture, and that Bently had said Ashburn should never have the office. The quision of the son is that Entity, at the head of a party of his friends, went to the negro bagnio in disguise, for the purpose of frightening Ashburn out of two by making him believe they were Ka-Klux; that his father was armed, and when the party broke into the room be fired two abols at them. Seeing him thus armed and firing, they fired in return, in self-defense. The sun dues not thick that the party went with the intention of brilling but of frightening his father.

armed, and when the party broke into the room be fired two shots at them. Seeing him thus armed and firing, they fired in return in self-defense. The son does not think that the party went with the intention of killing, but of frightening his father. ATLANTA, Ga., July 10, 1968.

Editor Louisville Journal, Louisville, Ky.:

Sin: My attention has been drawn to the above passage in a letter dated Atlanta, June 20, addressed to your paper and published in your issue of June 20.

I trust you will do me the justice to publish a few remarks I have to make upon it I shall be brief. I never held with any one such conversation as your correspondent describes. I know no such person for. Bently, nor have I until now ever heard of him. My father never was a candidate for the Legislature. I never communicated to any one any such opinion concerning the nurderers of my father as is set forth in the letter referred to. I never held, nor do I hold, such an opinion. On the contrary, I helieve the assussidation of my father to have been perpetrated by a different description of meth. I also believe the story as related to you to be a fabrication, and the fabrication of your correspondent.

is related to you to be a fabrication, and the fabrication of your correspondent.

As he stated his authority to be a son of the notorious Ashburn, I will existin in order to leave him no loop-hole of retreat, that may father leaves three sons, viz.; myself, a younger brother aged 10, and a little boy of 2 years of age.

ATLANTA, GA. July 10, 1982.

I fully approve and concer is the above statements of my brother.

The above letter (original) was forwarded to the editor of the Louisville Journal on the 11th inst., and, it is presumed, has been published in that paper.

The Louisville Journal has lately acquired a new editor, a Mr. Watterson, I believe, formerly of The Challanooga Rebel. With a flourish of trumpets it was lately announced:

Rebel. With a Hourish of trumpes of The Louisville Journal
It is the business of the present management of The Louisville Journal
to make it like first newspaper in the South or Southwest as a representative edges of the times.

One of the first efforts of the representative organ was

to make it the first newspaper in the South or Southwest as a representative organ of the first efforts of the representative organ was to publish the Atlanta letter already referred to, which contains not only the falshhood just refuted, but a score of others, gross, vile, and filthy, such as Brick Pomeroy might doubtfully scan and hesitatingly consign to the columns of his paper. It is very true that objectionable matter, within the space of a paragraph or two, may sometimes slip in and escape supervision. But this is not such a case. The letter in question is marked "Special Correspondence of The Louisville Journal," and is eked out with displayed head lines of largest type, that show entorial care and salacious enjoyment of the scandalous falsehoods and vile inventions of his correspondent.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is a remarkable fact that in no country in the world does there exist a freedom of the press pushed beyond the verge of heentlonsness, such as is witnessed in the Southern States, which are, we are told, so oppressed and so down-trodden. They, almost daily, publish with impunity articles recking with falsehood and black with violence against the Government, the Administration, Republicans of note, and, in particular, against military officers in Southern commands. Every one remembers the abominable paragraphs concerning Gen. Mower that went the rounds a few months since. Every one recollects the Vicksburg editorial performances.

And now we have in one of the most stately and influential of the Southern pournals a column of shameless falsenood, garnished with cilitorial titles of transparent indecency, such as "Gen. —'s cat jumps ont of the bag." S. A see Method of Reconstruction by a loyal Sutrap," all doubtless considered legitimate fin by an intelligent and dignified Southern press, because you see its all about a d-d Yankee officer. And in their haste to vilify the Yankee, the sad fact is overlooked that they sacrifice the name and fame of a family of their own household, a family, whose sy

This paragraph was copied into one of the Rebel papers in the city, and published July 3, immediately under the eyes of the Military Commission: Why do not these gentheman clamor for the report made by Col Schofield who was sent down here by President Johnson to examine into the case of the Columbus prisoners? Let them publish it. They have seen it. They announced that the relacise of the prisoners was immediately to follow the investigation. gation. nat state of fact did Col. Schofield find in Atlanta.

vestigation.
What state of fact did Col. Schofield find in Atianta.
Tell us, gentlemen.
What was the result of the investigation? Tell us—if

you dure.

COMPLIMENTARY.—In connection with this Ashburn trial, I hasten to inform you that your correspondent is in receipt of a compliment he highly appreciates. From such a source it is high praise. I quote from the Columbus

such a source it is high praise. I quote from the Columbus Sun;

The New York Tribers and The Cincinnati Commercial exhibit a version and maigair against the Columbus prisoners which is only equated by the inhuma and actrageous treatment to which they have been subjected by the military authorities.

It well becomes The Sun to talk about venom and malignity! Those who are familiar with its persecution of the hundered Ashburn can best appreciate it. The Inquirer mistakes it to some extent. A member of Ashburn's family has given me a letter addressed to the inter paper on the subject of the attacks made upon him. The letter was taken to The Inquirer office by a son of Mr. Ashburn. On presenting the letter, the young man was asked,

"What is this!"

"A letter from Col. Ashburn."

"We don't receive anything from him."

"We don't receive anything from him,"
Of course, it was not published. Here is the letter; it is characteristic of the man;
To the Editors, Owners, and Publishers of The Columbus Daily En-

Is characteristic or the Hills.

To the Echinus, Concern, and Publishers of The Columbia Daily Engineer.

Generalnes: I find the following language in your editorial column, issued under date of 9th inst., viz. "And to this end me think it a good suggestion for the people at once to take sleps toward mailing out a frue case against this cudiridual (G. W. Achburn) as being a public pest, norther and mischiarous to secret at large, and an evil in the land that requires the military to suppress.

I demand that you make an effort to secure the evidence pressary to convict O. W. Ashburn as an entissary, and I believe myself and friends to give you and yours all the aid we can to strain such an end. I demand that you carry out your throat. First: That the security large you say of the "lives of honest men, their wives and mindron" demand it. Secondly. The purity of trath and vistue demand it. Thirdly, I demand the beause my wife and children call loudly for it. Functhing: I do maid it because the personal security of myself from or egainst the assesses in whose hands your editorial has placed a deadly weapon, and anthorised fint to use it comes person to the extent of ridding the country of the "monster" (G. W. Ashburn). Faribler: demand that you earry out your threat, that I may be relieved of the painted duty of reporting you and your daily alreat to the legal tribunals of the country; do not disampent the people. Ou the 19th has, I will speak in this county (Muscogee), six miles from the city, at old Joe Morris place. It will be my first speech after I am announced as a candidate for the Convention. You had better send out some of your many reporters. Yours, very truly, Oct. 11, 1061.

## AN IMPORTANT SUIT ABOUT SLAVES.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT ABOUT SLAVES.

The Judge rendered a decree in the important case of Pointer agt. Pillow on Tuesday morning. The argument of the case by Gen. Charles W. Adams for the comphint, and Judge Henley and Gen. Gid. J. Pillow for defendant, occupied two or three days. As this is one involving a large sum, we brief the facts and decree as follows: In 1809 Pillow purchased from Pointer 85 negro slaves for \$109,266 S5, including some \$500 for hire. Pillow executed his notes and mortgage for the amount, payable January 16, 1822. Pillow contracted to H. P. Coolidge for the sale of all his property, real and personal, for \$575,000, contract rescinded, and on the same day by contract, kept secret, contracted for repurchase, redelivery of bull given for purchase money and reconveyance by Coolidge, the rescinded contract recting that there was a mortgage in favor of Pointer, and that Coolidge will pay ent of the crop then in hand or subsequent crops, or out of the purchase money, the debts of Pillow, taking credit for amount paid on this bill. In 1835 Pointer filed his bill to forceclose mortgage, and to hold Coolidge liable as trustee for other property not in mortgage, for the debt to Pointer. Pillow defended on ground of "no property in main," failure of contract of Pointer, that negroes were slaves for life, and did not create a trust, but merely an agency and a power to pay debts. Decree agninat Pillow for \$109,914 47. Coolidge discharged, as the contract and bills of exchange were decreed to be canceled. Appeal by Pillow allowed in recognizance of \$50,000.

[Helena (Ark.) Ciarion, 13th.

RECOVERY OF MRS. DENVILLE'S REMAINS.